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WASHINGTON, D. C.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1854.

DEATH OF M. DE BODISCO.

It is with sorrow we announce the death of M. DE BODISCO, the Minister of Russia near this Government, which took place at his late residence this morning. Of the public character of this distinguished gentleman we shall not speak. In that relation he has been known to the world, and has possessed in the fullest degree the confidence of his Government. But as a member, for many years, of the social community of Washington, we may well remark that the relations of neighbor and friend, and husband and father, were by him sustained in the most exemplary manner, and that his departure from our midst will be long and deeply mourned.

THE TRICKSTERS AND THE DUPES.

The passage of the Compromise Measures of 1850 naturally attracted the general attention that prevailed on questions of Slavery. The great majority of the People, who had been arrayed in support of Free Soil and Free Labor, seeing that the practical issues which had engaged their attention were disposed of, felt as if nothing more remained to be accomplished; what had been done they could not undo. Nobody proposed to repeal the Texas Boundary Bill, the acts for the formation of Territorial Governments in Utah and New Mexico, for the admission of California, or for the prohibition of Slave Importation in the District of Columbia. All these were considered settled measures, so that the whole Territorial Question, which had produced the excitement, was withdrawn from politics. As to the declaration in relation to the admission of future States, it was well understood that that could be tested whenever the application should be made. Only one measure disturbed the general effect of the rest—the Fugitive Slave Law. This was an agitating measure—it continued to irritate the masses, although not deemed a sufficient cause for organized resistance, but at last consoling themselves with the idea that after all it would soon be regarded as little better than a dead letter, they became comparatively tranquil. Other interests took hold of their attention. Their feelings and thoughts began to flow in their accustomed channels; an indisposition grew up among them to recur to past controversies; they reacted now against excitement.

Taking advantage of this state of the public mind, the politicians, in their National Conventions, a few months afterwards, at Baltimore, by cunningly contrived resolutions of acquiescence in what had been done, and pledges to resist all attempts to disturb it, committed the two old parties not only to inaction and inattention in all things pertaining to Slavery, but to positive antagonism to all movements designed to keep the public mind awake, and sensitive to its true nature and policy.

The Free or Independent Democracy, whose opposition to Slavery depends upon Principle, not Accident, is founded upon a clear and thorough understanding of the inherent and necessary aggressiveness of that Evil, not upon a mere proximate excitement provoked by its extraordinary and exceptional exactions, were not to be lulled into security. They maintained their organization, denounced the deceptive action of the old parties, and admonished the People that no Compromise could secure them against such a disturbing force as Slavery—that the Slave Interest would remain quiet only till the Public mind was so far engaged with other questions, that it might with impunity resume its schemes for universal domination.

Events have abundantly attested their sagacity. Hardly had the Democratic and Whig National Conventions, with their characteristic suppleances to the Slave Power, ratified the Compromise, so called, and pledged themselves to stop all agitation, when news came from California that the Propagandists were covertly laboring to subvert its Constitution, with a view of opening the whole State to Slave labor, or at least of dividing it, so as to make a Slave Territory out of its southern portion. Protracted and desperate were their efforts, and had there been no obstacle in their way but the force of Public Opinion on this side of the mountains, they would have succeeded.

Next followed a conspiracy for the acquisition of Cuba, constituted of heterogeneous materials, instigated by a variety of motives, but the predominant force of which was a secret purpose to uphold Slavery in that island, and enhance by its annexation the strength of the Slave Interest in the United States. This interest in not apt to make a parade of its purposes, when it can more efficiently pursue them under cover of other interests.

Still the People slept, narcotized by the Compromise of 1850.

Rumors now reached us of plottings in California to extend the area of freedom so as to embrace Lower California—to seize Sonora, a department of Mexico, appropriate its riches to the use of Slavery, and through it to give a chance to the Slave Power, at least to divide with Freedom the empire of the Pacific. The denouement of this game has just been announced in the overthrow of Capt. Walker, his sham Republic, and his slave code of Louisiana.

Meantime, a grand idea possessed the public mind—the project of a National Highway to the Pacific, binding in indissoluble bands the two extremes of our vast empire. It was a work, fit to be done, necessary to be done, entirely within the means of the People and their Government. But, all kinds of obstacles were interposed, and why? The same selfish, intriguing, grasping interest, interposed with its sectional claims, and demanded that this highway should be constructed, not along a central route, equally accessible to the different sections of the Union, and which had been demonstrated, safe and practicable, but that it should be run on a Southern course, having its eastern terminus in a great slaveholding city,

with a view to throw the balance of Trade and Travel in the scale of Slavery!

Everywhere on the look-out to advance its power, it still kept a longing eye on Mexico. The controversy about the Mesilla valley it has contrived to turn to its own purposes. Mr. Gadsden was sent Minister to Mexico to arrange all difficulties, and he returns with a Treaty which, it is stated, secures 39,000,000 of Mexican acres to the United States, on our Southwestern border, for which we are to pay \$20,000,000—a capital price for wild-lands! But, see the inducement; we copy from an editorial in the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* of January 18th—good authority. Having discussed the other stipulations of the Treaty, it says:

"Important as are these stipulations, they are of infinite less consequence than the engagement for the cession of territory in the Mesilla Valley. Under this article the United States acquire a railway route south of the Gila, and a portion of the valuable province of Sonora, embracing territory sufficient for two or three States."

"In return for these important concessions, the United States agree to pay \$20,000,000—\$3,000,000 of which are to be retained to compensate the claimants to the Tebantepec route. We did not anticipate an judicious disposition of the surplus in the Treasury."

"The distinguishing merits of this treaty are, first, that it adjusts all the disputes between the United States and Mexico, and thus cements the amicable relations of the two Governments; secondly, that it removes every inducement to filibuster invasions of Mexican soil; thirdly, that it secures the only safe and practicable route for a railway to the Pacific; and lastly, and chiefly, it gives the South a chance for two or three more slave States."

"Such being the character and effect of the treaty which Mr. Gadsden has negotiated with the Mexican Government, we may safely anticipate its ratification, despite the resistance of the Abolitionists. An attempt will be made, as in the case of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, to enumber it with Anti-Slavery restrictions, and otherwise to embarrass its progress, but such are its great and manifest advantages, that we confidently expect its ratification without much difficulty or delay."

Two great triumphs for Slavery, in virtue of the blessed peace secured by the Compromise of 1850—a Southern route for a railway, and an area for two or three more slave States! How wicked the Free-Soilers are, to keep up agitation! What a full and final settlement! Was the Compromise of 1850, of all questions! What a keen-sighted tribe are the politicians of the North! How profound the sagacity, how magnificent the patriotism of her People! Those Baltimore platforms—how sorely have they been adhered to by the Slave Interest and its minions!

Is it to be wondered at that a Tyrant, inflated with triumph after triumph, rendered insolent by the disorganization of the Opposition which once confronted it, by the officious alliance of Northern politicians, and the blind passivity of the Northern People, should in the year 1854 contemplate a scheme of aggression, which in 1850 it had never dreamed of? Then, it admitted that the immense domain beyond the Mississippi, and above 36 deg. 30 min., capable of being organized into an indefinite number of free States, was exempt from its grasp. So absolutely was the condition of the Territory fixed, that it bowed to the Law as to the decision of inexorable Fate. But in 1854, a Northern politician, outstripping its Southern supporters, bids it be of good cheer, for even this grand heritage of Freedom may yet fall under its domination. And now, most impudent, most indecent, most flagitious, of all its schemes! It coolly resolves to abrogate the Missouri Compromise, to break the faith of a "solemn contract," as it is styled, every part of which, so far as it concerns Slavery, has been faithfully fulfilled by the North, and to swindle Freedom out of nearly all that it gained by that "bargain."

The leading slaveholders, with some respect for good faith, did not conceive this project—it was suggested by Northern politicians, who understand clearly enough that the SLAVE INTEREST, the aggregate Power resulting from the purposes, wishes, necessities and private interests of the whole slaveholding class, will always control and shape the action of individual members of the class.

Well—shall we submit to this last exaction? It is a part of the Compromise of 1850, is it, that the Slave Power shall say and do what it pleases, while we, the People, must put our heads on our mouths, and our mouths in the dust, and—be still? The spirit of concession and forbearance requires us, does it, after having been mitted on one cheek, to turn the other, after having been robbed of our cloak, to suffer the robber to take away our coat also? We have gone with our oppressor a mile, and brotherly love now requires that we should go with him twice! The Holy Compromises have given him Utah and New Mexico, and now we must bear in acquiescence, while they hand over to him five hundred thousand square miles more of Territory!

People of the North, Immigrants, who crowd our shores to find a shelter from Foreign Despotism, Non-Slaveholders of all sections, have you made up your minds to be "beware of wood and drawers of water," meekly doing political service for the slaveholders, as the negroes attend to his personal service?

We have done what we could to arouse you to a sense of the degradation to which it is proposed to subject you, we trust, not without some effect. Indications are appearing in all quarters of manful resistance.

In another place we publish the powerful appeal from both of the Senators and several of the Representatives from Ohio to their constituents. It sounds the alarm in thunder tones.

We also present the following calm, firm article from the *Friends' Review*, of Philadelphia, a timely exhibition of the opinions of a respectable body of Christians, whose action at the polls may dispose of any Representative from the Key-State, who shall prove recreant in this trial hour to the cause of Justice, Good Faith, and Freedom. It will be followed, tomorrow, by extracts from newspapers, Whig and Democratic, of various sections, kindred in spirit and purpose.

The address referred to will appear tomorrow.

From the *Friends' Review* (Philadelphia). In the Prospectus introductory to the first volume of *Friends' Review*, it was announced, as the plan of the editor, to steer clear of questions of a merely political nature, yet to bring

into view such legislative enactments or judicial decisions of the General or State Governments, as may affect the great interests of the community, more especially when they have an obvious connection with religion or morals. To this plan the editor has strictly adhered; and within it appears properly included some notice of the report recently submitted by Senator Douglas, for the establishment of a Territorial Government for Nebraska.

Nearly thirty-four years have passed away since the bill for the admission of Missouri was enacted. Many of those still in the active period of life may vividly remember the contest which arose upon the admission of that State into the Union, with her slaveholding Constitution. To procure the admission, a proposal was made and accepted, that in all that portion of the Territory acquired from France, lying north of 36 deg. 30 min. of north latitude, the State of Missouri excepted, Slavery or involuntary servitude, except in the punishment of crimes, should be forever prohibited. This provision constituted a part of the law which gave to Missouri a place in the Union. Care, however, was taken to provide for the relocation of fugitives from labor, who might seek an asylum in the Territory, thus exempted forever from the intrusion of slavery. This was granting to the advocates of slavery all they could ask at the time. Missouri came in as a slaveholding State. The promise that Slavery should be forever excluded from all the rest of the country ceded by France, under the name of Louisiana, was of little practical importance, as long as it remained an unbroken wilderness. The opponents of Slavery, however, had the consolation to believe that all the Territory north of the designated parallel, whenever it came to be settled, would be occupied by freemen, and that any straggling immigrants, who might locate themselves within it, would be prevented from attempting to introduce slaves there, not only by the want of any law to authorize their possession, but by a positive enactment excluding the condition.

The provision for the exclusion of Slavery can now be no more revoked without a breach of faith, than the admission of Missouri. But the bill which Senator Douglas has reported provides, in advance, for setting aside, when Nebraska may claim admission as a State, that part of the Missouri Compromise which secured to that State a place in the Union. This express provision is couched in the following terms:

"And when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without Slavery, as their Constitutions may prescribe at the time of their admission."

The practical result of such a clause, though ostensibly inoperative while Nebraska remains under a Territorial Government, is evidently designed to prepare the way for the admission of Slavery before it asks for admission as a State. For if that part of the Compromise, which corresponds with the celebrated Ordinance of 1787, should be faithfully maintained during its territorial existence, the country must be filled with freemen; and there would be very little danger of such a community forming a slaveholding Constitution. The provision that Nebraska shall, at some future day, be admitted into the Union, either with or without Slavery, as the people may choose, would virtually repeal immediately that part of the act of 1820 which provides that Territory shall be excluded from that Territory forever, for it implies, and can mean nothing else, that Slavery may at some time be tolerated there, the act of 1820 to the contrary notwithstanding.

Other parts of the bill, when taken in connection with the already cited clause, clearly show a design, which the advocates of Slavery will not be slow to carry into effect, to open the Territory at once to a slaveholding and a servile population. Witness the following provisions:

"And be it further enacted, That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution and the provisions of this act of the United States."

"First, That all questions pertaining to Slavery in the Territories, and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate representative. Second, That 'all cases involving title to slaves' and 'questions of personal freedom,' are referred to the adjudication of the local tribunals, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States."

It certainly requires no argument to prove that these provisions would be inapplicable to a Territory in which the act of 1820 was regarded as the paramount law; and as every enactment virtually repeals every previous one which is inconsistent with it, it appears impossible to regard the bill in question as anything less than an attempt to set aside the Compromise of 1850, and open to the intrusion of Slavery, all the territory from which it was clearly understood to be forever excluded. For we must observe that every part of Nebraska lies on the north of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude.

It is to be hoped that the people of the free States, at least, will be awakened to this glaring encroachment of the slaveholding power, and that their voices may be raised in tones too strong and decided to be disregarded.

HONORS TO THE RESCUERS.

New York papers inform us that the final meeting of the merchants of that city upon this subject took place on Saturday afternoon. The total amount of funds raised for the purpose of rewarding the rescuers of the people on board the unfortunate steamer, &c., was seventeen thousand and eighty-two dollars, which sum, or its equivalent in services of plate or medals, is to be distributed among the officers and crews of the Three Bells, the Kilby, the Antarctic, and the Lucy Thompson; also, Capt. Watkins, and the first and second officers, and chief engineer of the San Francisco, Lieutenant Murray of the navy, Sergeant Brown and others. In addition, six thousand dollars have been already raised in Boston, and subscriptions are also in circulation in Philadelphia and Baltimore, so that by the time the various lists are closed the total amount will probably reach thirty or thirty-five thousand dollars, all of which is to be expended in honoring and remunerating the brave men who so nobly exerted themselves in behalf of their suffering fellow beings.

Will not Congress do something substantial in this matter? Fighting a hundred battles on sea or land could not have exemplified heroism or magnanimity equal to what was displayed by the men it is now proposed to recompense. Let every man hereafter feel in such an hour that the commendation and gratitude of our country will be the sure reward of his exertions and sacrifices.

MARYLAND SENATOR.—We learn that the Whig members of the Maryland Legislature have agreed to go into an election of United States Senator on Wednesday of this week. Hon. James A. Pearce and Hon. Samuel Hamilton are the prominent candidates.

The Squawhanna is still falling, and at Harburg is nearly clear of floating ice.

DODGING AGAIN.

"The organ" is like the weather—to-day warm, to-morrow cold—the wind now blowing from the South, then, from the North. The comparison fails in one point—the weather is sometimes clear—"the organ" is always cloudy. Friday, the "dodgers" from Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, were delighted with an article, one column long, authoritative, semi-official, judge, from internal evidence, announcing that the Bill of Mr. Douglas was "silent as to the question of Slavery in the Territories during the territorial condition of the inhabitants"—that the Missouri Compromise was still in force, and imposed "an honorary obligation" which it was willing "to abide by faithfully"—that a clause repealing it would have been more "in consonance with its wishes;" but that the good to be gained by such a movement, was, perhaps, less than the evil that might result from agitation. All this was intended to reconcile the Representatives from the North, anxious for a pretext, to the support of the Bill, and to furnish them a deceptive justification before their constituents, who, we doubt not, have been duly supplied with that number of "the organ."

So the wind set last Friday; Saturday, there was a lull; Sunday, it hauled round to precisely the opposite point of the compass! In an editorial, half a column long, the same "organ" congratulates the Democracy, on Sunday morning, that the Bill of Mr. Douglas establishes in Nebraska the principles of "Congressional non-intervention"—invests the People of the Territory, in their Territorial condition, with the right of deciding for themselves on the question of Slavery, and "as necessarily secures to all citizens the right to emigrate to such Territory, and to enjoy their rights, whether of person or property, unembarrassed by Congressional restrictions or prohibitions"—that is, by the Congressional restriction of 1820, or any future restrictions from Congress—thus flatly contradicting the editorial of Friday morning! "Well, what think you now?" said we to a zealous supporter of the Administration who had found great consolation in that editorial of Friday, "O, don't talk!" was his reply. He had given up all hope of consistency in "the organ."

We print the whole of Sunday's editorial. It holds that Slaveholders, should the Bill become Law, may emigrate to the Territory, with their "property," that the People of the Territory may not on the subject of Slavery "unembarrassed by Congressional restrictions or prohibitions," but that should any doubt exist on this point, it should be excluded by an additional provision—although last Friday the good to be obtained by such a provision was not, in its judgment, sufficient to compensate for the evil which would probably result!

How many copies of the last number of "the organ" have been sent home to the constituency?

[From the Union of Sunday.]

The Nebraska Question—Fidelity to the Compromise.—The settlement of the question involved in the Nebraska bill calls for the exercise of that spirit of conciliation and forbearance, on which alone sectional issues can be amicably and satisfactorily adjusted. It cannot be too constantly borne in mind by Democrats, that they have permanent opponents, who stand ready at all times to avail themselves of the discord and dissension which such issues are calculated to engender in our ranks. If we exhibit the wisdom which becomes our party on the present occasion, we will allow our old enemies, whether Whigs or Abolitionists, to take no benefit from the Nebraska question. That wisdom will be displayed in presenting an unbroken column in favor of adhering faithfully to the principles of the Compromise of 1850. We feel that every true Democrat will readily respond to the sentiment that our pledged faith, our party fealty, and our love of the Union, demand that the principles of that Compromise shall be recognized and affirmed in giving a Territorial Government to Nebraska. In the emphatic and patriotic language of Mr. Dean, we believe that all good Democrats, as well as the friends of the Administration in New York, "regard the Compromise of 1850 as a full and final settlement of the Slavery agitation in Congress, and they are willing that the principles of that Compromise shall be applied to any new Territory that may be organized, whether it be Nebraska, Cuba, or Sonora."

The bill reported by Mr. Douglas challenges the support of every true Democrat, upon the ground that it re-enacts and re-affirms the principles of the Compromise of 1850. It assumes that that Compromise was designed to be final and permanent in its operation. It assumes, what cannot be controverted, that the great principles of the Compromise of 1850, so far as the question of Slavery in new Territories is involved, was the recognition of the doctrine of Congressional non-intervention. This principle necessarily leaves the question to the decision of those inhabiting the Territory, and it is necessarily secured to all citizens the right to settle in such Territory, and to enjoy their rights, whether of person or property, unembarrassed by Congressional restrictions or prohibitions. This being the effective and vital principle of the Compromise of 1850, it must be apparent that its introduction into the Nebraska Bill is no more than giving permanency and perpetuation to that Compromise. We understand this principle to be incorporated into Mr. Douglas's bill, and because we have no understanding that we have given to it a ready and cordial support. But if there can be a doubt raised on this point, it is due to the momentous character of the question that such doubt shall be removed.

This can be done in strict accordance with the Compromise of 1850, and it is on the ground that the principles of that Compromise ought to be perpetuated that no room for misconstruction should be left. By the Compromise of 1850, the Territories of Utah and New Mexico were free and open to emigration, and the rights of person and property were subject only to the restrictions and limitations imposed by the Constitution of the United States, and the acts giving Governments to those Territories. The same provision is made in Mr. Douglas's bill for Nebraska; or if it is doubtful whether such provision is made, we are sure every Democrat will readily see that a faithful adherence to the Compromise of 1850 requires that it should be made. The great matter is to stand firmly united upon the principles of the Compromise. By this course alone we can avoid the agitation which our enemies are so willing to foment. On this ground we believe their hopes of sowing discord and dissension again in our ranks will be signally disappointed.

In several of the States movements are making to obtain a repeal of the usury laws. The citizens of New York city are earnestly endeavoring to have the change effected, and the Philadelphia Board of Trade have memorialized the Legislature in behalf of the same object.

From the Richmond (Virginia) Examiner.

"AMELIORATION" OF SLAVERY.

We publish the following letter, though we have not room or time to express our opinion fully and freely upon its subject-matter. Suffice it to say, for the present, that when Abolitionists what a come under bond and security to desist from insidious efforts to corrupt our slaves, and to inspire them with the passions of incendiaries—even the semi-Abolitionists within our own communities—the Quakers of North Carolina, for instance—we shall be ready to listen to propositions for making scholars, statesmen, and savans, of the kith and kin of the Haytiens.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1854.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

I take the liberty of making a suggestion through your columns, with your permission, on the subject of slavery.

You are no friend to compromises; but the one which I propose smacks so much of the progressive spirit, that I think it not impossible that it may reconcile you to the term.

The South, from the promptings of interest, if not with a regard to self-preservation, is anxious to extend slavery. That Union is a feeling of dislike for the institution, and wishes to see it abolished gradually and peacefully.

I respectfully suggest, that if slavery were amended and ameliorated in certain particulars, in which the South is beginning to reform, the North would cheerfully acquiesce in the extension of Slavery into any Southern territory which may be acquired peaceably and honorably, from Mexico or other countries, even to the extent of the whole North American Continent and Cuba.

The Governor of Alabama has recently proposed to make the marriage relation legal, and to prohibit the separation of parents and young children; and other distinguished Southerners have recently avowed a wish to see these reforms take place. Among these are Judge O'Neal, of South Carolina; the members of the Southern Agricultural Association, in their very able address to the public; Mr. Pringle, a lawyer of Charleston, South Carolina, in his reply to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in his essay signed "A Carolinian;" together with the editors of various leading newspapers, the *Examiner* included, I believe.

Now, if these reforms were universally adopted, and faithfully carried out in the South, with a few others of a like humane character, I think that the North would willingly acquiesce in the establishment of Slavery in any new acquisitions which may be made south and west of the present limits of Slavery.

Among the other reforms I would propose, is the removal of all obstacles to the education of slaves and free colored people; and the adoption of the policy of other slaveholding countries, to make emancipation a right, when the slave is able to pay a fair compensation for himself.

The extension of Slavery on these terms would be free from the main objection which is now urged against it, viz: the separation of families. It would at the same time be the most certain, if not the only practicable, means of removing the colored race from all that portion of the South which is compatible with the progress to the tropics, and North Carolina, from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, and from all the uplands above tide-water in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

The ameliorating measures to which I have referred would gradually fit the negro race for freedom, while the greatest objection to their emancipation in the minds of Southern men would be removed, viz: the removal of the negroes to the tropics, where they would constitute the great body of the People.

I send these suggestions to you, because you have displayed a degree of independence in the discussion of the subject, which is rarely met with in the South.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

DR. LIEBER ON COPYRIGHT.—Dr. Lieber, in a letter to the *South Carolinaist*, of Columbia, says that the same arguments used by some of the opponents of international copyright were used in England against all copyright, when the unfortunate statute of Queen Anne made copyright, held until then at common law, a statutory right, and likewise when Talford's new copyright act was under debate, some fifteen years ago. I may go further, remarks Dr. Lieber, and say that, in the middle ages, the same arguments were employed on similar occasions, against international copyright, acknowledging any private property whatsoever on the high seas. It is a fact, that property is always acknowledged on land long before the same is done on the salt water. Indeed, letters of marque, though happily now frequently not issued in war, are a remnant of that state of things; for it has been long since established, among civilized nations, that the conqueror has no right to confiscate private property on land, although belonging to conquered citizens.

The second fact offered for reflection is, that an American, no matter where he be, can take out a copyright in England; but an Englishman cannot take out a copyright in the United States unless he resides here, and has declared his intention to become a citizen.

The Car has expressed the opinion that the stars and stripes would be the only neutral flag among all the leading Powers, before the final settlement of the present Turkish difficulty.

Our flag ought to be neutral as to European affairs, for it is the flag of the Car in this country. We here do the work of annexation with impunity, because there is no England nor France to oppose us. But then we conquer to make free and equal with ourselves, while Nicholas conquers to enslave. There is some difference.

Hotel keeping is one of the most profitable branches of business in New York city. The profits of the New York Hotel for the past year, it is said, exceeded \$100,000; the St. Nicholas \$53,000; the Astor \$49,000; the Metropolitan \$45,000. The Prescott House, it is reported, cleared \$16,800 during the first three months after it was opened.

If no wine nor other liquor were sold by these hotels, what would be their profits?

Negro hire, says a Louisville paper, is ruling the present season at most exorbitant rates throughout the State. In Henderson, men hired at \$175 to \$225, and women at \$100. Boys, 14 years of age, at \$150.

These are not high rates, where men, women, and boys draw their own pay.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* commences a long editorial article with the declaration, that "six-sixths of the present generation in this country do not believe the Bible." We suppose it is the editor's intention to assert that there is that proportion of disbelievers—that only one-sixth of the people do believe it. If so, it is very strange that we live under a system of Government having no other basis than the principles of Christianity—that our social institutions, our literature, and our moral convictions, are all emanations therefrom.

A bill for introducing the decimal coinage system is before the Swedish Parliament.

PAY OF AMERICAN WRITERS.

It has been stated frequently of late years, and we believe without heretofore meeting with contradiction, that American writers are, and ever have been, poorly paid for their labors—more so, indeed, than the literary men of any other country. Mr. H. C. Carey, of Philadelphia, in a recent pamphlet on the International Copyright question, states that such is not the case; but that, on the contrary, many American authors have amassed or are amassing fortunes from the sale of their works. To prove his assertion, he brings forward a large number of instances. Professor Davis, he says, has realized more than \$50,000 from his series of school books; Professor Anthon, \$60,000 from his series of classics; Mr. Morse, \$12,000 from his school geography; Miss Loe, \$12,000 from her cookery and receipt book; Mr. Headley, \$10,000 from his various works; "The Marvel," \$20,000; Mr. Prescott, the historian, \$80,000. Dr. Barnes received \$30,000 for the copyright of his religious works. "Kent's Commentaries" have already yielded to their author and his heirs more than \$120,000. "Webster's Dictionary" has reached a sale amounting to \$180,000. Mr. Carey gives a large number of additional instances of large sums being received in this country for literary labors; but those we have quoted are sufficient to show, that American writers are not so poorly paid as is generally supposed.

Of the price paid for magazine literature, Mr. C. remarks as follows:

"I have now before me a statement from a single magazine publisher, (Geo. R. Graham,) in which he says that to Messrs. Willis, Longfellow, Bryant, and Alston, his price was uniformly \$50 for a poetical article, long or short; his readers know that they were generally very short; in one case, only fourteen lines. To numerous others it was from \$25 to \$40. In one case he has paid \$25 per page for prose. To Mr. Cooper he paid \$1,800 for a novel, and \$1,000 for a series of naval biographies, the author retaining the copyright for separate publication; and in such cases, if the work be good, its appearance in the magazine acts as the best of advertisements. To Mr. James he paid \$1,200 for a novel, leaving him also the copyright. For a single number of his journal he has paid to authors \$1,000. The total amount paid for original matter by two magazines—the selling price of which is \$3 per annum—in ten years, has exceeded \$130,000, giving an average of \$13,000 per annum. The Messrs. Harper inform me that the expenditure for literary and artistic labor required for their magazine is \$2,000 per month, or \$24,000 a year."

ELEVATED RAILROADS.—The agitation of the project of building railroads through the city of New York has brought forth a proposition from a Mr. Smith, to build them on arches raised so high that the railroad will not interfere at all with the travel in the streets. Mr. Smith now proposes to carry his idea onward, and build all the railroads throughout the country, including the Pacific railroad, elevated sixteen feet above the surface of the ground. He says there would then be no necessity of turning the road, no danger of running over cattle, but little to pay for rights of way as the owners of the land could till it even under the track, and no obstruction from deep snows. The roads could be built at much less expense, short curves would be unnecessary, it would be impossible for the cars to run off the track, and a speed of a hundred miles an hour could be safely attained.—*Exchange*.

If we are not greatly mistaken, Mr. Mills, of this city, proposed something very like this through the public papers last summer. How much more would it cost to make a strong continuous bridge than to fill up and grade a perfectly solid and level road, and lay the rails upon it?

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY ABROAD.—It is the duty of a Government constructed as ours is, to seek for its citizens freedom of conscience everywhere. On that first element of human liberty rests the whole superstructure of our free institutions. Foreigners of every religious faith enjoy here all and more than it is proposed to ask for Americans abroad, and these religious rights of foreigners are inalienably secured to them. The possession of them must of necessity coexist with the constitutional framework of our Government. Absolute freedom in religious opinion is a part of our institutions. It cannot be withheld from the poorest or the most ignorant. The State does not attempt to interfere between man and his Maker. All it requires of him is good citizenship. Essentially Protestant as are the people of our United States, they neither desire, nor would the Government permit them, to deprive Romanists of a particle of the freedom to worship God and practice religious rites according to their own convictions; nor would they dream of denying to them a place of burial for their dead, and the observance of every rite connected with that sad office. Equally secure are the religious rights of every other sect or denomination.

Our Government can indeed urge the unimpeachable plea: "Do unto us as we have done unto you." It can urge the highest law of reciprocity. It can plead precedents in example.

If Romanism be truth, and Protestantism be error, their respective natures cannot be changed by either exclusiveness or toleration. Worship by Protestants, permitted at Rome, would be no more an admission of the truth than Romanism, permitted in the heart of this city, would be an admission of the truth of Romanism. The principle on which the Roman Church has acted in this matter is radically erroneous, even if we concede that Romanism is orthodox and Protestantism heresy; for it amounts to an admission that truth, with all its advantages and appliances and position it enjoys, is unable to withstand or prevent the spread of error.

In whatever light the subject is viewed, it seems to me that the duty of our Government earnestly to endeavor to secure religious toleration for its citizens everywhere, and the rites of Christian burial.

N. Y. Com. Adv. Jan. 20.

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.—The finest portion of the British Provinces in North America is the peninsula lying west and south of Lake Ontario, and between the Niagara and Detroit rivers. It is projected into our territory like a bastion, separating the States of New York and Michigan, and lying across the most direct line of communication between the ports of the Great Lakes. It is a fertile and richly cultivated, and the fields of the Northwest, which they come to cultivate. It has been heretofore isolated by the want of harbors on the Canadian shore of Lake Erie, and of interior routes.

On the 17th inst., the completion of the railroad running across this territory, from the suspension bridge at Niagara Falls, to Detroit, was celebrated at the latter city, where, a few days before, the opening of the branch railroad, intersecting the main line at Brantford, and connecting it with Buffalo, was the occasion of similar festivities. The course of travel henceforth, from Detroit to the seaboard, will be over the Canada road, across the suspension bridge, and the Niagara branch of the Central Railroad to Rochester, and thence to the Eastern cities, and the stream of emigration will pursue the same route in the opposite direction. Canada West is thus annexed by iron bands to our Union, and it is to be the highway for hundreds of thousands of our citizens every year on their journeys to and from their Western homes.—*New York Tribune*.

LOCAL.

FRIENDS' MEETING.—We suppose there are very few persons in Washington who know that there is a Friends' meeting-house in this city, or that meetings of members of that Society are held here.

The edifice is on I street, in the neighborhood of 17